

THE PADUCAH DAILY SUN.

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THE SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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The average Daily Circulation of the Sun for the year 1897 was 1689 copies, as shown by the daily records of the office and proved by the sworn affidavits of four responsible men.

The Sun claims the largest circulation of any daily paper in Paducah. From the day of its first issue it has made its circulation public and asks its advertisers to make a complete investigation of its circulation book at any time. No other paper in Paducah will state its circulation.

Tax alleged "special" from Washington relative to the Paducah post-office in today's Register bears unmistakable evidences of having been made up in the editorial room, principally because it reflects the wishes of the paper rather than the true state of affairs in the postoffice matter. One opinion may be as good as another in regard to the contest, but one opinion is certainly not better than another, and the article in question was, in any event, merely the opinion of some newspaper man.

When Mr. Bryan gets time to lay aside his literary labors in behalf of newspaper syndicates, it might be worth his while to examine the figures pertaining to the coinage of the United States in the year just ended. He insisted with much iteration and vehemence during the late unpleasantness of 1896 that the United States must add \$45,000,000 per annum to her currency in order to keep pace with the growth of population, and that this could not be done except by the free coinage of silver. If he takes time to take up this subject again he will discover by an examination of the coinage of the United States in the calendar year 1897 was more than double the sum he named as necessary to add to the money of the country annually, being for the year \$96,041,882, of which sum \$76,028,485 was gold.

PROFESSIONAL politicians who assume that all branches of government are operated in the interest of the national banks have been treated to a rule shock within the past few days by the new Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Dawes discovered, soon after assuming the duties of his office, that national bank examiners have been in some cases employed by the banks within their jurisdiction to make special examinations for private use in banks, and while no serious disadvantages had thus far come from this custom, he very promptly and wisely concluded that the practice ought to be abandoned, and so made this one of his first official orders. The action is generally commended by business men, and is looked upon as especially significant in view of the frequent assertions that are made by political faultfinders that this as well as other branches of the national government are too frequently subject to national bank influences.

Just why it is that the men shaping the policy of the Democratic party think it judicious to take up in these days of prosperity an issue upon which they could not succeed in the dark days of 1896 is past finding out. The Democratic Congressional Committee which is to manage the campaign for members of Congress in the coming Congressional contest has decided to make the principles of the Chicago platform the battle-cry for 1898. It seems a little curious that they should attempt this in view of the fact that they must lose greatly among that large element of the population in 1896, the farmers. Then the farmers were in bad shape, as a result of the low tariff which had been put in operation under the Cleveland administration, and with low prices prevailing, heavy mortgages and difficulty in obtaining funds, they welcomed the men who talked glibly about more money and who insisted that prosperity could not come to them except through the free coinage of silver. Free coinage was not adopted, yet no class of men in the whole wide world have been more prosperous than the farmers of the United States in the past year. Their exportation of breadstuffs alone during the year 1897 was more

than double that of 1896, and was greater than that of 1895 and 1894 put together. Their exportation of provisions in 1897 was greater than to 1895 or 1893, their exportation of barley exceeded in 1897 that of 1896, their sales of corn abroad in 1897 were 25 per cent. in excess of 1896 and of cornmeal more than 100 per cent. Of wheat the exportations in 1897 were over 50 per cent. greater in value than in 1896 and so on through the entire list. The result has been that the year 1897 saw more farm mortgages cancelled, more contentment and genuine prosperity than in many years, and if Democratic leaders expect to retain their hold upon the farm vote which they obtained by the false assertions of 1896 they will find themselves very much mistaken when the vote is counted next November.

DESERTING BRYAN.
The American, edited by Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, in its latest issue, just to hand, scores Bryan for being a common every-day sort of politician.

Mr. Barker is said to be the ablest man in the Populist ranks in this country, and has long been a spokesman for free silver men. In a four column editorial in the American, under the heading: "Mr. Bryan's Jackson Day Address," Mr. Barker charges Mr. Bryan with "stretching the truth" and "shunning the responsibilities of leadership." Continuing, the editor says: "He (Bryan) essays to lead the Populists, but on the cardinal tenets of the People's party, other than the demand for free coinage of silver and opposition to court-made law, he has no opinion to express."

The concluding paragraph in the article reads as follows: "Populists and free silver Republicans supported Mr. Bryan in 1896, not because they were welcomed as allies and equals, not because support was made easy for them, but despite the fact that their advice was disregarded, their suggestions as to the conduct of the campaign spurned. They did so hoping against hope, not that Mr. Bryan would recognize them in the distribution of the spoils of victory, but that Mr. Bryan would develop into a broad-minded champion of the people's rights, a champion of equality of opportunity for all. But Mr. Bryan has not so developed, he has tied himself down to the free silver idea, he has shown that he will not develop into an advocate of further Populist demands save it be from the politician's reasons. And therefore, the Populists cannot take the place of principle, and it is upon the ground of flesh pots, we regret to say, that Mr. Bryan now invites support."

The article in the American is creating no end of talk.

State Legislation.
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—The following bills were favorably reported in the House yesterday:
The act to prohibit use of cigarettes and provide punishment; Mr. North's act to provide amendment to the constitution to abolish the office of commissioner of agriculture, were reported favorably and advanced. The senate resolution, asking Kentucky Congressmen to vote for the Teller resolution, was adopted. The Henderson act, to prohibit Sunday baseball playing, was advanced. The Hobbs bill reducing the bond of city clerks in second class cities, was passed, and Morgan Chinn's school book bill, on motion of Mr. Chinn, was recommitted.

IN THE SENATE.
Senator Bronston introduced a act to establish a Board of Charities and prescribe its powers and duties. The board to be elected by the legislature and shall have full and complete revisory power over all the State's charitable institutions, but shall appoint no officer to said institutions except Commissioners, the latter to appoint all officers. Salary of the board, \$2,000 per year each and traveling expenses.

Senator Goodell—An act to further regulate elections. Provides for the election by the legislature of a State Board of Election Commissioners, this board to select county commissioners, who shall in turn appoint election officers in each precinct. The bill regulates details of the work of county boards in canvassing returns, etc.
Senator Bronston's bill establishing a prison commission came up. Mr. Bronston made a lengthy and able speech in support of his bill. He declared it was the duty of the legislature to stop the leakage of \$60,000 annually of the people's money in the Martin contract. An effort was made to postpone action on the bill, but it was voted down. The amendment of Senator Bronston making the commissioners elective, one for two, one for four, and one for six years, was adopted.
The Senate passed the Bronston prison commission bill by 22 to 9. The other amendments adopted were for the legislature to remove the commissioners without cause, and to allow the court of appeals to approve the bonds for the contracts.
The bill to allow Judge Robbins, of Mayfield, pay for legal services, was passed and the Senate adjourned.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 1.—Correspondence of the Louisville Post.—

The Bronston anti-pool room bill is the severest measure yet introduced on the selling of pools. The bill makes all persons in any way connected with the selling of pools, disqualifies officers from further office-holding in Kentucky for failure to enforce the provision of the bill, provides that the sales shall not be legal, except on race tracks between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. The pool room people have already begun a fight on the bill for the reason that it limits the sale to twice a year, and in five days each. The bill will be championed in the Senate by Senator Bronston, backed by Senator William Goebel, and will be one of the most important and bitterly contested bills yet introduced. The measure will not affect Louisville and Lexington parties, but will be opposed by Newport and Covington interests, especially the Latonia race track.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS.

The Retail and Wholesale Business of Harbour-Pitts Shoe Co. and E. B. Harbour Combined.

"Harbour's," One of Concerns That Give Paducah Its Reputation as a Hustling Trading Point.

In every commercial city there are certain business houses which seem to be peculiarly representative of that city, and which have helped to give that city its commercial importance and standing. This is especially so of Paducah. Among her leading business houses, both retail, wholesale and manufacturing may be mentioned several who have been here a generation or more, while those that have passed a decade here are numerous. Among the latter is Harbour's, than which perhaps no store in the city is better known both in the city and in the Purchase or whose reputation is more enviable.

It is now nearly ten years since Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Harbour came to Paducah, having come here in Aug. 1888 from Cerro Gordo, Tenn. At the latter place Mr. Harbour now owns and operates a large country general merchandise store where everything is sold from a needle to a steam thrasher. Mr. Harbour also owns three hundred acres of land and has a cotton gin, and this season he has ginned a thousand bales of cotton. Mr. and Mrs. Harbour personally conducted their business at Cerro Gordo, four years before coming here, and were in business at Clinton, Tenn. nine years before they came here. From the fact that during the twenty-three years of her married life she has been an active assistant in all of Mr. Harbour's business enterprises and here in Paducah has had almost complete control of the retail department of their large business for the last three years.

When Mr. Harbour came to Paducah in 1888 he opened business on Broadway where Noah's Ark now is, 309 Broadway. He remained there two years and then moved up the street to 317 Broadway, where his retail business remained until Jan. 9, 1897, when it was moved to its present location on North Third. The moving of their retail business to Third street was something of an experiment, that street being not so wide as Broadway, and the store being one for large retail stores. It has however been a most fortunate change, for the firm has held all its old customers, and by means of its spacious and well lighted new quarters has been able to attract much new trade.

In September 1894 the Harbour-Pitts Shoe company was organized and began business in the present Harbour Building on Third street, dealing in general jobbing business in boots and shoes and also manufacturing shoes. The partners in this business were Mr. Harbour and Mr. T. F. Pitts, Mrs. Harbour's youngest brother. Owing to Mr. Pitts' bad health he never did more than put his money into the business, being unable to assume any of the duties of management. He died about a year ago, after over two years of continued illness. The illness of Mr. Pitts threw much more business care on Mr. Harbour than he wished, so that he found the management of the shoe company and especially its manufacturing department more than he was able to look after satisfactorily to himself. Hence after three years operation the manufacturing part of the business has been discontinued, whether temporarily or permanently is unknown now. The jobbing department is being carried on and is a most important branch of Mr. Harbour's business, and a substantial and valuable wholesale trade in boots and shoes has been built up.

In January, 1897, the retail business of E. B. Harbour and the wholesale business of Harbour-Pitts Shoe company were consolidated under the latter firm name, which, for advertising purposes, is shortened to "Harbour's."

The Third street building occupied by the Harbour-Pitts Shoe company for the above combined business is 28 feet wide and 170 feet deep. The first floor is for the retail department, and gives a most commodious room, which is splendidly lighted and well ventilated. Here they have their general dry goods, boot and shoe and millinery departments. The second floor of the building is being fitted up for additional retail departments, and soon will be filled with merchandise. The third floor is used by the wholesale department. A number of improvements have very lately been made in the arrangement of the retail floor, so that it is doubtful if there is

an as well arranged and well lighted mercantile building in Paducah as Harbour's.
The various departments of the retail business are in charge of the following salesmen and salesladies:
Shoe department—Col. Bud Dale and Miss Jennie Rice. Dry goods—Gus Bailey and Misses Bertie James, Hattie Carl, Gusta Grief, Ada Ingram, Sallie Ragsdale and Mrs. Ragsdale. Millinery department—Maggie Williams and Tilly McConnell.
Mr. Harbour has built up a large and successful business, and while pushing out and enlarging he has endeavored, at the same time, to make "Harbour's" a synonym for strictly legitimate and fair dealing. How well he has succeeded is fully told by the large business he is doing and by the stream of customers that pass in and out his establishment.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

Now Being Investigated by the School Board.

People May Crowd the Schools With Non-Resident Children.

The school board will investigate the matter of appointing guardians for non-resident children. The investigation was ordered as a result of a colored child being placed in the schools by Rev. Stoner, a relative.

A member of the board stated to a reporter that the child's parents live in another part of the state, and that the preacher was allowed by County Judge Tully to qualify as the child's guardian. If this be permissible anybody can bring non-resident children here, qualify as their guardian, and fill the public schools with them.
The matter of allowing pianos in the schools was brought up by Dr. Reddick, chairman of the committee on music, who moved that Misses Dolson and Morgan and any of the other teachers be allowed to place a piano in their rooms at their own cost. The motion elicited a discussion. From time immemorial members of the school board have opposed pianos in the school, and the argument last night disclosed several foes to the measure. Dr. Reddick, however, was in favor of it, and so stated. He said he was in favor of having a piano in the high school at all times, even if the board had to buy one and place it there. The board decided the doctor's motion was too broad, and he withdrew it. Miss Dodson was then accorded permission to place her own piano in the high school. Miss Morgan was allowed one in her room for one day—Washington's birth day.

THE CASE DISMISSED.

No Evidence to Sustain the Charge Against Boyle.

The case of Boyle, charged with claiming to represent the "Postal Improvement company," charged with peddling mail boxes without a license, was dismissed by Judge Sanders this morning.
The court stated that while he had his own opinion on the subject, and believed that the company intended the so-called "lease" as a sale, he could not, under the reading of the law, find the defendant. The "lease" specifies nothing as to the return of the boxes, and it is obvious that the company is more than willing to dispose of them for 50 cents, especially as they are not worth that much. There was nothing in the evidence, however, to show that it was not a lease, and he would have to dismiss the case. Boyle was allowed to go free, but the probability is that he won't do much business in Paducah.

BLOOD POISON CURED.

There is no doubt, according to the many remarkable cures performed by Botanic Blood Balm (E. B. B.), that it is far the best Tonic and Blood Purifier ever manufactured. All other pale to insignificance when compared with it. It cures pimples, ulcers, skin diseases, and all manner of blood and skin ailments. Buy the best, and don't throw your money away at substitutes. Try the long tested and reliable B. B. B. \$1.00 per large bottle. For sale by Druggists.

A BAD CASE CURED.

Three years ago I contracted blood poison. I applied to a physician at once and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician then went to Kentucky. I then went to Hot Springs and remained two months. Nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but the faint prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try Botanic Blood Balm (E. B. B.) and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer. Z. T. HALL, Macon, Ga.

For sale by all Druggists.

COOK REMEDY CO.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison permanently

CURE IN 15 TO 35 DAYS

You can be treated at home for the same price as if you were in the city. If you prefer to come here we will come to you. No charge if we fail to cure.

IF YOU HAVE

Itching, Swelling, Pimples, Ulcers, Bores, Sores, Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this

BLOOD POISON

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE

COOK REMEDY CO.

A-KENTUCKY GOOSE FARM.

Eighteen Thousand Fat Fowl to be Shipped to New York this Year.
The Hebrews in New York city will get 18,000 fat geese this year from Kentucky. The geese are being shipped by one man, Sol Renaker, of Cincinnati.

On the Licking river, just above Cincinnati, he has erected a large wooden building about 80 feet wide and 120 feet long. It is two stories high. The floors slant gradually to the center so that they can be flooded, and thus kept clean. There are troughs placed at convenient points to hold the food for the geese. At present there are 4,500 geese in this building, in different stages of the fattening process. They are gathered from all parts of the state, and when they arrive their average weight is from four to eight pounds. They are first placed in the large yard in which the abundance of water, so that they can clean themselves. After a few days they are placed in the house in the fattening pens. It requires four or five weeks of careful feeding to fatten the geese. The establishment has a steam corn mill and corn sheller. The corn is purchased from the farmers in the neighborhood and is shelled and ground into meal. The cobs run down a chute to the furnace and make enough fuel to run the machinery. The meal is mixed into a dough and in that form fed to the geese.

"A goose is the cleanest fowl alive," says Mr. Renaker. "I have been in the poultry business since 1871, and have handled all kinds of domestic fowl, and have studied their habits closely, and have never seen anything which equals the goose in cleanliness. They are constantly at work keeping their feathers clean, and if they have plenty of water they are never seen except when fit for dress parade. They are equally careful regarding their food. On one occasion we bought a lot of corn which had mustered, and the geese would not eat the dough made from it, nor will they eat dough after it has soured. On this account we have to be very careful to mix up no more dough than the geese will eat in a day. Another peculiar thing about geese is that they eat a great deal more some days than they do on others. For instance, it frequently requires 30 or 40 buckets of dough a day to a given pen of geese. Then for a few days they will probably not eat more than a dozen buckets. When they have plenty of water and wholesome food geese fatten rapidly and have no disease, but unless they have an opportunity to keep clean and have pure food they will die rapidly."

"They are sold by the brace, and average, when fat, from 14 to 25 pounds a brace. We sell our geese in only one market—New York city. They are shipped in poultry cars, and are furnished with a quantity of water and cornmeal dough while they are on the car. The reason they are shipped alive is that Hebrews will not purchase them after they are killed. Last year we shipped about 12,000 geese to New York city, and this year we handle 18,000. The capacity of our house is between 5,000 and 6,000. It requires three men to attend the corn sheller and the mill and to feed the geese. We have water works connections, and keep the house nice and clean by flooding the floors, and we keep the geese supplied with all the fresh water they need."

"I don't think there is another establishment of the kind in Kentucky. There may be a few in the west. The more geese are raised in Kentucky, the more they will be needed in the west. Hebrews, who are the only buyers of geese, have a hundred years ago and who raised their own geese to provide feather beds for their families. This habit has been continued to the present generation, and there are few farms, especially in the older sections of the state, on which there are no geese. Although the cotton mattress has largely taken the place of the feather bed, the wives of Kentucky farmers continue to raise geese, as their mothers and grandmothers did before them. This is that we were enabled to gather together so many geese at this point."

"The business is a peculiar one, but it has its fascinations. Geese have a great deal more sense than they have credit for, and they learn to know their attendants and to appreciate the care and attention they receive. We have several different breeds in Kentucky, of which the Hong-Kong is the most popular. The old-fashioned blue geese is quite common, and many of the latter straying away from their flocks during the winter migration from the south to the north in the early spring."—N. Y. Sun.

A Jail-Mate Gifter.
Simon Cannon, a negro in jail at Russellville, Ky., has always been of a musical turn of mind, but when he was cast in the county jail he found himself without his favorite guitar or any money to buy an instrument with. Nothing daunted, the ingenious darkey determined to try his hand at making "something to play on," as he expressed his daily meal was brought and made the head of the banjo. A rough piece of poplar, smoothed with an old broken blade of a knife, was made into the neck and screws. He took 12 cents he had and bought strings, and the old looking banjo was ready for the music loving Simon. Jailor Morris saw the jail bird can make the sweetest of music on his homemade "gitar," as Simon calls it.—Louisville Post.

Her Repentance.
It was during one of their not infrequent domestic discussions, "You remind me of my father," he said. "Good enough," she retorted. "You need a new one badly!" How could he battle against such odds?—N. Y. World.

Very Striking.
Tourist—You have some striking scenery around here.
Native—Yes, indeed. Up to Date.

GRUESOME LIVING PICTURES.

Photographic Record of an Important Surgical Operation.
A machine has been devised for the taking and exhibiting of living pictures, which is so compact in its construction that these pictures may be taken almost as readily as any snapshot, and when developed and printed may be shown with just as much convenience. Any room will answer the purpose, without any special arrangements for exhibition. This is the patent of S. Lubin, of Philadelphia, and he is at present making arrangements to place one of these instruments in the operating room of one of the hospitals of that city, with a view of obtaining a lasting record of every detail of an important operation, which will take place in the course of a few weeks. This will be the first time that such practical use has been made of this instrument. The film will be many miles long, and if the operation is successful the record will be sent to London, where it will be repeated, the physicians there having for their guide the pictures, which they have been made thoroughly acquainted beforehand.

By this means the English doctors will be enabled to acquaint themselves with the latest methods of surgery.



DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar-Honey

ready for instant use. It quickly cures the most violent attack of croup while you "wait for the doctor." It is a wonderful help through a siege of whooping cough. Children love its taste. An infallible remedy for all bronchial and lung affections—not an expectorant. This remedy cures by exhilarating the lungs, giving to the blood its natural supply of oxygen, making bone and muscle for children.
Sold by druggists—25c, 50c and \$1.
BE SURE YOU GET DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar-Honey

with the method and technique of a celebrated Philadelphia savant, who has achieved a world-wide reputation as a specialist. They will have also for their guide a written account of the operation, with which they will then be just as well equipped for the work as if they had been present at the original operation in that city, thereby saving the time and expense of a trip across the ocean.

Because of the extreme portability of the machine, it can likewise be carried into a home, and a living picture secured of one's relatives. The loving care and affection of a mother's tender attention to her offspring or the scene of a death chamber can be reproduced with absolute realism in after years. Many other household scenes could be preserved and shown at will, being reproduced with a fidelity that could not be equaled by any portrait, to matter what might be the cost or who the artist may be.

AMAZONS OF ITALIAN FIELDS.

A Land Where Women is Not the Gentler Sex.
A great deal has been said and felt about the women of the lower classes working in the fields, and of the hard manual labor they are called to perform. In the light of the ideas that women should be delicate and refined physically, doubtless the broad backs, hard muscles and heavy, knotted frames of peasant women, seen at their work, or Whistler, we know, and elsewhere everywhere hold their own in the town councils when they dictate the policy of town governments. In moments of danger, when the signal gun summons the populace to scenes of danger, then these women, the wives and mothers of the fishermen, the millers, the boatmen and the sailors, going to the rescue of their relatives in distress. Yet these fierce, strong women scarcely fill the modern idea of what womanhood should be.

Now, however, very recently, when it is the fact that women should be athletic, broad-shouldered and deep-chested, to say nothing of the wider education of our highbred and healthy modern girls, a question arises among the observers, why working in fields or carrying burdens is, after all, such a hardship and degradation to the peasant woman. Too much labor and great toll doubtless break down and age both sexes. But Durwell spoke of women as of the gentler, if not the weaker sex, and when, in Monte Sacco, I saw women swinging the scythe with broad swaths, or cutting the sweet hay on the mountain sides with their sickles, and then filling up tall, panier-like straw baskets, which they bore away on their shoulders filled with fragrant grass for the cattle. Indeed myself, after all, in their present civilization, these women of Vercelli-Sesia, at least, could be better or more healthily employed. They sang as they worked, and in their bronzed cheeks spoke of healthy toil.—Scribner's.

Romans Used Hollow Bricks.
Hollow wedge bricks were used by the Romans for constructing arches at their baths at Bath, England. According to the Engineer, the roofs of the dressing rooms were covered with some instances with flat brick arches, and, as these would have fallen in by their own weight if constructed in the ordinary manner, hollow conical projections on one radial side, and a semicircular cavity to correspond on the other. The bricks were about one foot long from intrados to extrados and ten inches wide on the back. They were fired well, and apparently of fire-burnt, ordinary clay.—Chicago Chronicle.

Mexican Torch Bristles.
The Mexican torch bristle, growing to a height of 50 or 60 feet, looks more like a candle than a tree. Another variety of the same species has long, gray bristles, which give it the appearance of the head of an old, gray-headed man.—Chicago Tribune.

Sweetbread Sandwiches.
This is a dainty much used for luncheon. After the sweetbread has been boiled and cooled, chop to the consistency of a paste, adding one-quarter the quantity of French peas that have been dried and pressed through a fine sieve. Mix well with mayonnaise dressing and lemon juice to taste, spread the paste on thin slices of white bread that have been lightly buttered.—Every Month.

—So rapid has been the change in the English language that the English of today bears no more resemblance to the English of 1,000 years ago than it does to German.

J. WM. FISHER
Master Commissioner,
Has his office at 128 1/2 South Fourth street, upstairs, Over L. D. Husband's.

INSURANCE WRITTEN

Bernhard's Shoes

SOLID COMFORT

BERNHARD'S is the place to go. To make room for my large spring stock, I am selling at prices that will SURPRISE YOU. I have always made a specialty of

Men's Fine Shoes Made to Order,

And my reputation in this line will be upheld. If others fail to fit you I will guarantee to please you.

GEO. BERNHARD

Largest Retail Shoe House in Paducah.

SCIENTIFIC AND FIRST-CLASS

BLACKSMITHING

& REPAIRING

HORSESHOEING

All work guaranteed.

A. W. GREIF,

Court Street bet. 2d and 3d.

CUT HALF IN TWO

Wall Paper, per roll..... 3c

Fifty-cent Window Shades for..... 30c

Hand-made shades in any size. Picture frames made to order. Fine paper hanging done in any part of the county by

C. C. LEE

Look for the Big Sign when you get on Fourth street.

HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES

AND BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Agent for the highest grades of Bicycles made. We are prepared to offer 1898 Stearns for \$25.00. Don't fail to see our \$45.00 Overlands and Ringleys wheels before buying. We are the only exclusive Bicycle house in the city. Complete repair shop. Free riding school to those buying wheels from us. Don't fail to call—remember the place.

Paducah Cycle Works,

126 and 128 North Fifth street, near Palmer House

HENRY MAMMEN, Jr.

BOOKBINDER

A thoroughly equipped Book-making plant. You need nothing out of town.

BROADWAY

ST. JAMES HOTEL

Rates, \$2.00 Per Day.

Room and Breakfast, \$1.00.

European Plan, \$1.00 Per Day.

GOOD ROOMS. GOOD MEALS. GOOD SERVICE.

When you visit St. Louis stop at

Galt House

LOUISVILLE, KY.

American Plan \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.

Rooms only \$1.00 and upwards.

A. R. COOPER, Manager

BROADWAY HOUSE.

Best hotel in the city.

Best accommodations, nicest rooms.

MEALS 25c—\$1.00 PER DAY.

Corner Broadway and Eighth street

J. R. HESTER, Prop.

STATE HOTEL.

\$1.50 a day. Special rates by the week.

D. A. BAILEY, Prop.

Boards Wanted